

Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-4 (Canceled)

5. (Original) A method of manufacturing a high-density iron-based powder compact, comprising

 placing an iron-based mixed powder into a die; and
 pressure molding the iron-based mixed powder at a predetermined temperature,

 wherein the die has the surface on which a lubricant for die lubrication is adhered by electrification, and a mixed powder comprising at least two different lubricants each having a melting point higher than the predetermined temperature of the compaction pressure is used as the lubricant for die lubrication.

6. (Original) The method of manufacturing a high-density iron-based powder compact according to claim 5, wherein the at least two different lubricants each having a melting point higher than the predetermined temperature of compaction pressure are at least two materials selected from the following groups:

 group A: metallic soaps;

 group B: polyethylenes;

 group C: amide-based waxes;

 group D: polyamides;

 group E: polypropylenes;

 group F: polymers comprised of acrylic acid esters;

 group G: polymers comprised of methacrylic acid esters;

 group H: plastics including fluorine; and

group I: lubricants having layered crystal structures.

7. (Original) The method of manufacturing a high-density iron-based powder compact according to claim 6, comprising preheating the die and the iron-based mixed powder before the iron-based mixed powder is placed in the die.

8. (Currently Amended) ~~An electrified~~^A lubricant for die lubrication, comprising:
a mixed powder of at least two different lubricants, each having a melting point higher than a predetermined temperature; wherein the lubricant for die lubrication adheres to the surface of a die when electrified.

9. (Currently Amended) The lubricant for die lubrication according to claim 8, wherein 90% or more of particles forming the lubricant for die lubrication have a particle diameter of about 50 μm or less.

10. (Currently Amended) ~~An electrified~~^A lubricant for die lubrication, comprising:
a mixed powder of at least two different lubricants, each having a melting point higher than about 45°C, wherein the lubricant for die lubrication adheres to the surface of a die when electrified.

11. (Currently Amended) ~~An electrified~~^A lubricant for die lubrication, comprising:
a mixed powder of at least two different lubricants, each having a melting point higher than about 70°C, wherein the lubricant for die lubrication adheres to the surface of a die when electrified.

12. (Currently Amended) ~~An electrified~~^A lubricant for die lubrication, comprising:
a mixed powder of at least two different lubricants, each having a melting point higher than about 80°C, wherein the lubricant for die lubrication adheres to the surface of a die when electrified.

13. (Currently Amended) ~~An electrified~~^A lubricant for die lubrication, comprising:

a mixed powder of at least two different lubricants, each having a melting point higher than about 130°C, wherein the lubricant for die lubrication adheres to the surface of a die when electrified.

14. (Previously Presented) The lubricant for die lubrication according to claim 8, wherein the at least two different lubricants each having a melting point higher than a predetermined temperature are at least two materials selected from the following groups:

group A: metallic soaps;

group B: polyethylenes;

group C: amide-based waxes;

group D: polyamides;

group E: polypropylenes;

group F: polymers comprised of acrylic acid esters;

group G: polymers comprised of methacrylic acid esters;

group H: plastics including fluorine; and

group I: lubricants having layered crystal structures.

15. (Previously Presented) The lubricant for die lubrication according to claim 10, wherein the at least two different lubricants each having a melting point higher than a predetermined temperature are at least two materials selected from the following groups:

group A: metallic soaps;

group B: polyethylenes;

group C: amide-based waxes;

group D: polyamides;

group E: polypropylenes;

group F: polymers comprised of acrylic acid esters;

group G: polymers comprised of methacrylic acid esters;

group H: plastics including fluorine; and

group I: lubricants having layered crystal structures.

16. (Previously Presented) A die wherein a lubricant is adhered to the surface of the die by electrification, the lubricant comprising a mixed powder of at least two different lubricants each having a melting point higher than a predetermined temperature of a compaction pressure applied to the die.

17. (Previously Presented) The die according to claim 16, wherein the at least two different lubricants each having a melting point higher than the predetermined temperature of the compaction pressure are at least two materials selected from the following groups:

group A: metallic soaps;

group B: polyethylenes;

group C: amide-based waxes;

group D: polyamides;

group E: polypropylenes;

group F: polymers comprised of acrylic acid esters;

group G: polymers comprised of methacrylic acid esters;

group H: plastics including fluorine; and

group I: lubricants having layered crystal structures.

18. (Previously Presented) The die according to claim 17, wherein the die is a preheated die.

19. (Previously Presented) The die according to claim 16, wherein the die is a preheated die.

20. (Previously Presented) The die according to claim 16, wherein about 90% of particles forming the at least two different lubricants have a particle diameter of about 50 μm or less.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of manufacturing a higher density iron-based powder compact according to claim 5, wherein about 90% of particles forming the at least two different lubricants have a particle diameter of about 50 μm or less.

22. (Previously Presented) A method of lubricating a die, comprising:

providing a die having a molding surface;

providing a lubricant comprising a mixed powder of at least two different lubricants; and

adhering the lubricant to the molding surface by electrification.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of lubricating a die according to claim 22, wherein the at least two different lubricants each having a melting point higher than a predetermined temperature of the pressure molding are at least two materials selected from the following groups:

group A: metallic soaps;

group B: polyethylenes;

group C: amide-based waxes;

group D: polyamides;

group E: polypropylenes;

group F: polymers comprised of acrylic acid esters;

group G: polymers comprised of methacrylic acid esters;

group H: plastics including fluorine; and

group I: lubricants having layered crystal structures.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of lubricating a die according to claim 22, comprising preheating the die before placing an insert in the die.

25. (Currently Amended) ~~An electrified~~^A lubricant for die lubrication, comprising:

a mixed powder of at least two different lubricants, each having a melting point higher than about 150°C, wherein the lubricant for die lubrication adheres to the surface of a die when electrified.

26. (Currently Amended) ~~An electrified~~A lubricant for die lubrication, comprising:

a mixed powder of at least two different lubricants, each having a melting point higher than 200°C, wherein the lubricant for die lubrication adheres to the surface of a die when electrified.

27. (Previously Presented) The lubricant for die lubrication according to claim 11, wherein the at least two different lubricants each having a melting point higher than a predetermined temperature are at least two materials selected from the following groups:

group A: metallic soaps;

group B: polyethylenes;

group C: amide-based waxes;

group D: polyamides;

group E: polypropylenes;

group F: polymers comprised of acrylic acid esters;

group G: polymers comprised of methacrylic acid esters;

group H: plastics including fluorine; and

group I: lubricants having layered crystal structures.

28. (Previously Presented) The lubricant for die lubrication according to claim 12, wherein the at least two different lubricants each having a melting point higher than a predetermined temperature are at least two materials selected from the following groups:

group A: metallic soaps;

group B: polyethylenes;

group C: amide-based waxes;

- group D: polyamides;
- group E: polypropylenes;
- group F: polymers comprised of acrylic acid esters;
- group G: polymers comprised of methacrylic acid esters;
- group H: plastics including fluorine; and
- group I: lubricants having layered crystal structures.

29. (Previously Presented) The lubricant for die lubrication according to claim 13, wherein the at least two different lubricants each having a melting point higher than a predetermined temperature are at least two materials selected from the following groups:

- group A: metallic soaps;
- group B: polyethylenes;
- group C: amide-based waxes;
- group D: polyamides;
- group E: polypropylenes;
- group F: polymers comprised of acrylic acid esters;
- group G: polymers comprised of methacrylic acid esters;
- group H: plastics including fluorine; and
- group I: lubricants having layered crystal structures.

30. (Previously Presented) The lubricant for die lubrication according to claim 25, wherein the at least two different lubricants each having a melting point higher than a predetermined temperature are at least two materials selected from the following groups:

- group A: metallic soaps;
- group B: polyethylenes;
- group C: amide-based waxes;
- group D: polyamides;

- group E: polypropylenes;
- group F: polymers comprised of acrylic acid esters;
- group G: polymers comprised of methacrylic acid esters;
- group H: plastics including fluorine; and
- group I: lubricants having layered crystal structures.

31. (Previously Presented) The lubricant for die lubrication according to claim 26, wherein the at least two different lubricants each having a melting point higher than a predetermined temperature are at least two materials selected from the following groups:

- group A: metallic soaps;
- group B: polyethylenes;
- group C: amide-based waxes;
- group D: polyamides;
- group E: polypropylenes;
- group F: polymers comprised of acrylic acid esters;
- group G: polymers comprised of methacrylic acid esters;
- group H: plastics including fluorine; and
- group I: lubricants having layered crystal structures.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of manufacturing a high-density iron-based powder compact according to claim 5, wherein the die is not electrified.

33. (Previously Presented) The die according to claim 16, wherein the die is not electrified.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of lubricating a die according to claim 22, wherein the die is not electrified.